

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the Year at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING,
Penn. ave., between 12th and 14th sts.

New York Office.....115 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office.....170 Commercial Bank Bldg.
Boston Office.....Journal Building
Philadelphia Office.....615 Chestnut St.
Baltimore Office.....Sunshine Building
Subscription Price,
Daily (7 days a week), One Year, \$3.50.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 7 cents a week.
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1910

Comparative NET Daily Circulation of The Times and The Star for March:

The Times...48,197
The Star...41,288*

*Last 5 days estimated.

THE CITIZENS AND THE GAS COMPANIES.

Yesterday's hearing before the House Committee on the District of Columbia developed a new array of evidence of the grievances which the people of Washington entertain against the Gas Monopoly. The matters which were brought out by the various speakers were in the main irrelevant to the legislation pending before the committee, but they strongly enforced the fact that the gas companies have failed, by their general policy, to command the confidence and good will of the people.

The gas companies may not deserve to stand so badly as they do with the people; but certainly they are able to command a very small fund of public regard. Their uniform policy has been the archaic one of denying everything the public asked, of utter contempt for the sensibilities of the mere consumer, of granting the least possible concession only when it has been manifestly necessary in order to prevent the community getting a greater. That is no longer the good, sensible, sound business policy for a public service corporation. The public has rights, and the time is past when the stone-age notion of utter irresponsibility to community sentiment and interest can be enforced by a corporation chartered and charged with a public service.

The management of the gas companies ought to open its eyes to the fact that a new thought is crystallizing about this subject of public service regulation. It needs to recognize that the political conditions which have served it so well in smothering legislation in the public's behalf, are menaced with early change. There is going to be a new Congress, very likely of a new political complexion, and animated with purpose to convince the country that it represents a new progressive view. Does the Gas Monopoly want to take the chance that continued defiance of public opinion will precipitate really hostile legislation? If not, it should take warning now. It should understand that if it persists in once more inflating its capitalization and refusing attention to the demand for fair treatment of the public's right to gas at a reasonable price, it will one day be confronted with the serious proposal of condemning its property and turning it into a publicly owned facility.

It is a fatuous, reckless policy, which the conservative people in the gas company ought to oppose. It will bring more serious troubles than the company has yet faced. Let the company reduce the price of gas to 75 cents and accept the Massachusetts sliding scale, and there will be a new public sentiment toward it. Last year the company reduced the price of gas 10 cents, and its profits were as large as before. In New York the price was reduced from \$1 to 80 cents, and profits doubled.

Cannot the Washington gas interests see the point?

TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT APPROVAL.

Progress of the discussion of the railroad bill in the Senate thus far, along with its consideration in the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, makes it clear that Congress is not going to allow railroads to make traffic agreements without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As the administration railroad bill was introduced, it provided for no such approval, but merely required agreements should be filed with the commission. Just why the bill did not expressly provide for approval of these agreements, in view of the express provisions of the Chicago platform, has not been satisfactorily explained.

It is a concession to the railroads to permit these agreements under any circumstances to be legalized. The railroads are the parties anxious to make agreements under the sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That railroad managers well understand this was indicated in the Senate debate when Senator Depew said that all along favored the idea that these agreements should be subject to the approval of the commission before going into effect, and he believed the commission should have continuing control of them after they went into effect. And, he added, he believed this was the view of every intelligent railroad man in the country.

Senator Root, when questioned by Senator Rayner, said he favored making these agreements subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The House committee has provided for such approval. It was strongly urged in the minority report

from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, made by Senators Clapp and Cummins, that approval of these agreements by the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to be required before they went into effect.

The power that resides in the permission to make traffic agreements is tremendous. To allow such agreement without strict Government supervision is utterly indefensible. The framers of the Administration bill made a serious mistake when they omitted provision for such supervision from the measure.

WHAT ARE THE NEEDS OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE?

In the spirited discussion which has been aroused by the effort to have the Morrill acts made applicable to the District of Columbia, there is danger that the real purpose of the movement will be submerged. The big issue, which all should keep prominently before them, is: What are the needs of the young men and women of the District?

The Morrill acts are not intended to provide direct assistance to any institution, but to the rising generation of the community in which the institution happens to be located. They make fixed appropriations to the States and Territories, whose respective Legislatures select the colleges which administer the funds.

Within two years the appropriation for each State and Territory will be \$50,000 per annum, an increasing scale having been provided a few years ago, with this figure as the maximum. The purpose of the local movement is to have the District of Columbia put on the same basis as the States and Territories, that its young people may share equally with the young people of other communities the benefits of a law intended for the good of each. Because we have no Legislature, it will be necessary for Congress to designate the institution which shall administer the fund here.

There cannot be any good argument advanced against the theory that the District should be treated as the States and Territories are treated under the Morrill acts. The only debatable point is whether we have here an educational institution which meets the requirements of those acts. This is a question for Congress to determine, and it is one which should not present any great difficulties.

Bearing in mind that it is the young people of the District whose welfare is at stake, Congress should examine carefully the claims of George Washington University to the duty of administering the Morrill fund in this community. The acts specify that the channel through which these funds are expended shall be colleges in which instruction is given in subjects relating to agriculture and mechanic arts. It is conceded that George Washington University could qualify under the second subject, and, by an easy and economical expansion, under the first also. It already maintains a department devoted to one important agricultural science, and by adding two other professors it would be able to give the first two years demanded in the agricultural colleges, and later it could establish the other necessary branches, if the needs of the District require them. The officials of the college pledge themselves to make these additions if George Washington University is designated as the administrator of the Morrill appropriation for the District.

This should answer the question whether we have an institution of such character as to justify Congress in giving us the benefits of the Morrill funds. When placed alongside the claims advanced for the McKinley Manual Training School it should also dispose of the idea of making that institution the administrator. Before it could qualify we would have to turn it into a college, erect new buildings, perhaps buy a new site, employ college instructors, and purchase much new equipment. A permanent investment of upward of half a million dollars would be required, with an expense for maintenance of about \$100,000 per annum. We would have to gain the consent of Congress to this undertaking, pay half of its expense ourselves, and then duplicate it for our negro population—and all for the purpose of getting an annual appropriation of \$50,000, which would have to be divided equally between the two institutions.

Even if we ultimately desire to crown our public school system with a college, its establishment will require a campaign of five or ten years' duration, and in the meantime our young men and women will be deprived of advantages of which they are sorely in need today.

Let us unite in urging upon Congress the justice of our claim to the Morrill appropriation, the insistent needs of our young people, and the recognition of George Washington University as the administrator of the fund for the immediate future. Any other course will defeat the very ends which we are so anxious to attain.

END OF A PICTURESQUE AND POWERFUL MONARCH.

Menelik II, Emperor of Ethiopia, was not only a picturesque but also a powerful monarch. His claim of descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba was based on doubtful native chronicles.

As a matter of fact, the history of Ethiopia is hopelessly clouded farther back than the fourth century, when Christianity was introduced into Axum, the ancient capital of the country. In 330 A. D. a missionary found two Christians, the brothers Abreha and Azbeha,

on the Ethiopian throne. The Portuguese obtained a foothold in Abyssinia toward the close of the fifteenth century, but in the middle of the seventeenth century the natives asserted themselves and drove all the foreigners and their sympathizers away. Still, the Abyssinians have clung to "Christianity," which they have mixed with Judaic observances. They are not an intelligent people, but they can fight like tigers, as both the British and the Italians discovered not so many years ago. The British expedition, which was organized against the Negus Theodore, late in the sixties, was a costly exertion productive of little good. The Italians were utterly humiliated at Adowa, by Menelik and his warriors, in 1896. Since then Europe has let the Abyssinians severely alone.

Menelik was progressive in some ways. He had an especial fondness for Americans, as he showed by the honors which he heaped upon them and by the lively interest which he took in their work. The forcefulness characterizing American life appealed to a man of his vigorous nature. He made his country independent, he won for it the respect, if not the admiration, of the civilized world, and he set a pace which his successor will find hard to maintain.

The news that the railroads mean to pay higher wages to employees by charging higher rates to the public, gives pause to those who were praising the roads for their generosity.

We doubt the report that Mr. Pinchot will study Danish agriculture. It is more probable that he will study grave-digging, as there are several men he could use it on.

The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn, says women abuse their liberty by drinking too many cocktails. Sometimes they are locked up for it, thereby destroying liberty.

It's getting awfully hard to become a millionaire in these days," says Andrew Carnegie. Perhaps, because so many have already become.

If anybody thinks a society woman who opens a millinery shop can be treated in business, he's talking through his hat.

If the world wages all the wars that have been made, on paper, by men like Admiral Fournier, a bloody time is ahead of us.

Gaylord Smith was Mr. Pinchot's alias on the steamboat register. Not as bad a name as might have been expected.

The cost of living at Albany must have been above the average. It cost \$19.00 to "accelerate a bill."

There is a rumor that the Secretary of State has changed his policy toward Pinchot, Jr.

Wonder of the President will live Olio so much if Harmon gets it again.

Washington lost. Ever hear that before?

POETIC JUSTICE.

"Po, did you ever hear of a real case of poetic justice?" "Yes. A man who once swindled me out of \$500 in an irrigation scheme died of water on the brain."—Chicago Record-Herald.

ADVANCED STUDENT.

Willis—Does your son take to arithmetic? Gillis—Indeed he does. Last year he took false weights and measures; this year he is studying rebating, and next year he will take up commutation of fines.—Puck.

CHANGES ARE MADE AT NAVAL ACADEMY

Captain Gore Leaves to Take Command of Battleship Delaware.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 1.—Important changes took place today in the corps of officers at the Naval Academy, including the detachment of Capt. C. A. Gore, commandant of midshipmen and second ranking officer at the institution. Captain Gore left this afternoon for Norfolk, where he will assume command of the battleship Delaware. Captain Gore will be succeeded by Commander G. A. Clark as commandant.

The latter's place as head of the department of English will be taken by Commander E. H. Durell. The detail of Commander Clark as commandant is temporary. In the fall he will be succeeded by Commander R. E. Coontz, now superintendent of grounds and buildings.

What's on the Program Tonight in Washington

Address, "April Fool in Real Life," the Rev. Abram Simon, Eighth Street Temple, 8 p. m.
Entertainment in parish hall of St. Thomas Church, 8 p. m.
Brookland Citizens' Association, Brookland town hall, 8 p. m.
Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, Masonic Hall, Tenleytown, 8 p. m.
Calumet Club rehearsal, West Hall, George Washington University, 8 p. m.
Revival services at Fifth Baptist Church, 7:45 p. m.
Oversight meeting of Sons of Temperance, 645 Louisiana avenue, 8 p. m.
Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society, Pythian Temple, 8 p. m.

Theaters.
National—Marie Tempest, in "Penelope," 8:15 p. m.
Belasco—French Opera Company, 8:20 p. m.
Columbia—"The Girl With the Whoopee," 8:15 p. m.
Chase—Follie vaudeville, 8:15 p. m.
Casino—Continous vaudeville.
Academy—Vard and Vokes, 8:15 p. m.
Gayety—Fads and Follies Company, 8:15 p. m.
Lyceum—S. M. T. Jack's show, 8:15 p. m.
Majestic—Vaudeville and motion pictures, 7 to 11 p. m.
Arcade—Midway and other attractions.

(The Times will be pleased the announce meetings and entertainments in this column. Phone or write announcements.)

In the Mail Bag

The Times will accept for publication in its Mail Bag column, short, pithy, humorous letters on questions of public interest. It cannot undertake to publish in letters exceeding 250 words, and reserves the right rigidly to condense communications which are of greater length. Letters should be written on one side of the paper only, and must contain the name and address of the writer, but these will not be published if request to that effect is made.

"Loan Shark" Methods.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: The growing movement in our National Capital for regulating the loan shark practices of many so-called "loan sharks" has been in the public mind for a number of years, and it is very gratifying to read in the columns of your valuable paper of the interest given to this important matter by so many of our public spirited citizens.

In the opinion of the writer quite a number of these "loan sharks" might well be regarded as a public nuisance rather than a necessity, for they certainly do much more harm than good. For example, I know of a particular case where a coachman was hard up and borrowed the small sum of \$18 from one of these firms on account of sickness in his family. He was made to pay six notes of \$3.00 each every two weeks for the accommodation, besides the \$18. In other words, the amount of \$27 was paid for the use of \$18 for about three months time, and he did not have the use of all of this money for the whole time.

As will be seen, the interest for the three months was more than 50 per cent, and at this rate would amount to more than a year. Does any reader think it is these illegitimate "loan sharks" through their agents and attorneys can "load" the members of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia on this most important matter? It is certain that with the evidence now before these distinguished members of Congress and the sentiment in our community, the time has come when this evil must cease to exist by the passing of an effective law on the subject and a means of enforcing it. There is a law now on the subject, but it is practically null and void, as there is no means of enforcing it.

The writer believes that if the monthly rate of interest for this business be fixed at 15 per cent, it would give ample return to the lenders on the amount of capital invested in the business. Another important feature is the licensing of these companies and an examination into their methods of doing business under the direction of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia in the same manner as the national and savings banks are examined by the bank examiners under the direction of the Controller of the Currency.

It is to be hoped that a bill along the lines mentioned will be placed on the statute books at an early date, which will be a model law for the rest to follow. When this is done and not before, will there be an effective relief for one of the most flagrant evils that has existed, and still exists at the present time in Washington, and, doubtless, tend to the establishment of legitimate concerns of this kind, which will be glad to serve the public and not attempt to rob the poor and ignorant classes or the Government clerk, who becomes in financial straits at times on account of sickness or death in his family. The time cannot come too soon for the passage of Senate bill 492, either in its present or in an amended form.

March 29, 1910

TIMES READER.

The usual Friday afternoon reception will be held at the Congressional Club this afternoon, with General John W. Foster as the guest of honor. He will deliver a short talk on "Personal Reminiscences of Royalties in Japan and China."

The tea hour will follow General Foster's address and Mrs. Hardy of Texas; Mrs. C. H. of Indiana; Mrs. Foster of Vermont; Mrs. C. H. of Indiana; Miss Hill, of Connecticut, and Miss Gillespie, of Texas, will preside at the tables.

Today's at-home is the first entertainment at the club within the last month, it having been practically closed in respect to its president, Mrs. Perkins, wife of the late Representative Perkins, whose death occurred recently.

Miss Panny Bloomer has issued cards for a luncheon on April 15 in compliment to Miss Katherine Cabot, whose marriage to George Beale Bloomer takes place shortly.

Miss Easterday entertains at tea.

Miss Margaret Easterday entertained at a small and informal tea yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The house was adorned with palms and clusters of spring blossoms, and the tea table, presided over by Miss Winslow and Miss Wombles, was adorned with a centerpiece of jonquils and ferns.

Assisting Miss Easterday in receiving her guests were Miss Evelyn Young, Miss Helen Williams, Miss Ray Williams, and Miss Frances Bodke.

Representative John W. Foster was host at an informal dance last evening for their daughter, Miss Mildred Needham. Spring flowers and palms formed the house decorations. A supper was served.

First Crop of Maple Sugar

DOORKEEPER FRANK B. LYON, of the House of Representatives, has put himself in solid with a number of people about the Capitol the last few days. The colonel has a farm up in Cuba, New York, where the sap from the maple trees is now running. The very first block of maple sugar to be turned out by the dispenser of the colonel here in Washington. He chopped it into convenient cakes and began to distribute it among passing friends.

Quite a generous supply was intrusted to Colonel Charles Mann, who presides over the destinies of the House press gallery. Mr. Mann in turn extended on behalf of Doorkeeper Lyon his sweetest compliments, the result being a number of puckered-lip statesmen and newspapermen.

OSGAR AND ADOLF.

"I want to see you tomorrow, Adolf. Can I get you by phone?"
"No, Osgar, you can only see me by phone. If you want to get me, I will have to come by taxicab."—Exchange.

HE BEGGED PARDON.

Warden—He was the coolest and most polite convict that ever escaped from prison.
Reporter—That so?
Warden—Yes. He left behind him a note to the governor beginning, "I hope you will pardon me for the liberty I am taking."—Kansas City Journal.

Mrs. Arthur Burden Honor Guest Of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont

House Guest of Misses Cameron Entertained at Luncheon Party.

Countess von Bernstorff Is Hostess at Luncheon at Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained at luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Arthur Burden, of New York. Mrs. Burden will be the guest of the Misses Cameron until early next week.

The Misses Cameron also have as their guests Mrs. Belmont, Tiffany, of New York, who came to Washington yesterday for a ten-day's stay.

Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German ambassador, was hostess at a small informal luncheon today at the embassy.

Secretary And Mrs. MacVeagh Hosts.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh entertained a party at dinner last evening. Their guests were the Naval Attaché of the Austrian Embassy and Baroness, Viscount and Viscountess Benoit d'Azay, Senator Brandegee, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Chandler Hale, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Curtis, Countess Gyzicka, Miss Kean, Miss Westmore, Miss Irene Catlin, Miss Fish, Miss Douglas, Miss Jennings, Miss Dearing, Miss Barbara Deering, Miss Townsend, Henry C. Emery, Dr. Emery, Mr. de Thail, Mr. Bailey, Glad Rian, Mr. Catlin, Roger MacVeagh, and Eames MacVeagh.

Mrs. Brice, wife of the British ambassador, will leave Washington today for New York, from where she will sail for England tomorrow, to spend about a month.

The date for the marriage of Miss Alice Blech, daughter of Mrs. Paul Blech, to Lieut. Richard T. Wainright, Jr., son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richard T. Wainright, Jr., is set for Tuesday afternoon, April 25, in St. John's Church.

Miss Blech, who has been Mrs. Taft's social secretary since the President and Mrs. Taft began their residence at the White House, resigned her duties yesterday to Miss Mary Danbridge Spier.

Additional subscribers for the "dollar" material to be given this afternoon at the New Willard by the Misses Mixer are Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Captain McLean, U. S. N.; Mrs. Andersen, Mrs. George, Lottrop, Bradley, Mrs. Frank H. Bigelow, Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whiting, Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, wife of Senator Guggenheim, Charles B. Calvert, Viscount d'Alte, and Col. Baron de Bode.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew will entertain the four performers this afternoon, at which the audiences will comprise the future belles and beaux of the city. Fifty children from the playgrounds will also be the guests of the Misses Mixer during the afternoon.

Tea in Honor Of Miss Porter.

Commander Russell White entertained a small party at tea yesterday afternoon on board the Dolphin in compliment to Miss Henrietta Porter, of New York, who is the house guest of Mrs. Francis B. Moran.

Miss Mary Cryder has sent out cards for a musical-tea Sunday, April 3, at 4 o'clock.

The usual Friday afternoon reception will be held at the Congressional Club this afternoon, with General John W. Foster as the guest of honor. He will deliver a short talk on "Personal Reminiscences of Royalties in Japan and China."

The tea hour will follow General Foster's address and Mrs. Hardy of Texas; Mrs. C. H. of Indiana; Mrs. Foster of Vermont; Mrs. C. H. of Indiana; Miss Hill, of Connecticut, and Miss Gillespie, of Texas, will preside at the tables.

Today's at-home is the first entertainment at the club within the last month, it having been practically closed in respect to its president, Mrs. Perkins, wife of the late Representative Perkins, whose death occurred recently.

Miss Panny Bloomer has issued cards for a luncheon on April 15 in compliment to Miss Katherine Cabot, whose marriage to George Beale Bloomer takes place shortly.

Miss Easterday entertains at tea.

Miss Margaret Easterday entertained at a small and informal tea yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The house was adorned with palms and clusters of spring blossoms, and the tea table, presided over by Miss Winslow and Miss Wombles, was adorned with a centerpiece of jonquils and ferns.

Assisting Miss Easterday in receiving her guests were Miss Evelyn Young, Miss Helen Williams, Miss Ray Williams, and Miss Frances Bodke.

Representative John W. Foster was host at an informal dance last evening for their daughter, Miss Mildred Needham. Spring flowers and palms formed the house decorations. A supper was served.

Mrs. Burden-Burton is in charge of this table. Lieut. Blair will be in charge of the ushers.

Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins entertained a luncheon company today.

Mrs. Duncan McLean, who has been spending several weeks in Aiken, S. C., has returned to Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. George Melville Bolling are spending several weeks in Flushing, Long Island.

Mrs. Charles Henry Butler will remain in Newport for several days longer. She was called there by the illness of her young son, who is rapidly recovering.

Breakfast Party Given Aboard the Sylph.

Captain and Mrs. Train entertained a small party at breakfast this morning aboard the Sylph, at the navy yard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. White entertained at dinner last evening Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno, Dr. and Mrs. Fyfe-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, Representative Edwin Denby, Miss Stickney, Miss Lewis, and Baron von Hardenbroek.

The Ministering Children's League will hold a bazaar and sale tomorrow afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock in the parish hall of St. Thomas Church for the benefit of the Children's Country Home.

There will be tables of fancy and useful articles, cake, candy, ice cream, and lemonade. The articles on sale are all the work of the children of the league who have devoted their Sunday hours to it for the two months preceding Easter.

Mrs. J. J. Morrow, wife of Major Morrow, president of the league, is managing the affair, assisted by the teachers of the league, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. Ramage, Mrs. Harold Jones, Miss Eleanor Abbott, Miss Marion Abbott, Miss Anne Bayard, Miss Marie Michie, Miss Jean Vaburn, Miss Anne Jones, Miss Katherine Clark, Miss Frederick, Miss Alice Day, Miss Hammond, Miss Elizabeth Matile, Miss Mary Fleming, and Miss Lucy Ade.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Huntington Wilson were among the dinner hosts of last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins entertained a party at dinner last evening.

Mrs. Francis B. Moran was hostess at a dinner party last evening at her new residence on Sheridan circle, in honor of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lurion. The additional guests were the Minister from Chile and Mme. Cruz, the Greek Minister, L. A. Coromilas, Senator and Mrs. Raymond, Miss Katherine Clark, the Navy and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Miss Temple, Miss Porter, of New York, a house party of Mrs. Moran; Mr. and Mrs. Malcom McConline, Mrs. John Melton Hodgins, Count Uglicki, Major Holton, Mrs. H. Hayes Ackland, and George O. Totten.

Miss Mildred Needham will entertain a party informally at the Midway Saturday evening, followed by a supper and informal dancing at her residence on Woodley place, in compliment to Miss Meyer, of California, her house guest.

The Military Attaché of the British Embassy and the Hon. Mrs. James entertained at dinner last evening the Counselor of the Turkish Embassy, the Russian Envoy, the Naval Attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. Marques de Azevedo, Major and Mrs. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jennings, Miss Mary Hopkins, Miss Ernst and Major Cheatham.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover entertained a party of about seventy people at a dance last evening for their younger daughter, Miss Beatrice Clover.

Palms, ferns and clusters of cherry blossoms and jonquils formed the house decorations and a buffet supper was served.

The Misses Cameron were among the dinner hosts of last evening.

Mrs. Palmer Hostess at Luncheon.

Mrs. George Palmer entertained a party of young people at luncheon yesterday for her young daughter, Miss Florence Palmer, at their residence on Capitol Hill. Among the guests were Miss Ethel Butts, Miss Doris Buchanan, Miss Alice Stewart, Miss Maude Edmunds, Miss Isabel Noves, and Miss Nina Adams. The table was decorated with a centerpiece of apple and cherry blossoms.

The tableau representing "Martha Washington's Reception" from the famous picture, which will be among the group to be given on April 2, in the Continental Hall for the benefit of the House of Mercy, will be given by students of the National Cathedral school, and some of the teachers in the adjoining boy's school. Miss Dorothy Rich will represent "Martha Washington" and Miss Constance Kean, "Nellie Custis."

"Miss Bingham" will be portrayed by Miss Estelle Crane, Miss Virginia LeScur, a granddaughter of Speaker Cannon, will impersonate Mrs. Sedgwick, Miss Ruth Gardner, "Miss Sophia" (Chester), Mrs. George Clinton, Miss Mary McLellan, Miss Frances Brooks, "Mrs. Izard," Miss Hulda Banks, "Mrs. Otis," Miss Sally Thompson, "Mrs. Julia King," Miss Phyllis Schuyler, "Miss Winthrop," Miss Ruth Reynolds, "Miss Haversham," Miss Mary Chen, "Miss Chew," Miss Margaret Newcomb, "Mrs. Van Rensselaer," Mrs. Erle Porter, "Miss John Hay," Miss Helen Johnston, Mrs. Robert Morris, Paul Muningerode, Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Comstock, "John Adams," Dr. Henshels, "Jonathan Trumbull," and Mr. Van Lan, "Arthur Middleton."

Mrs. Barbour-Walker is in charge of this tableau. Lieut. Blair will be in charge of the ushers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rodman Butler Spending Month in Washington.

With Small Daughter, Guests of Gen. John G. Butler.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rodman Butler, U. S. A., and their small daughter, Miss Elizabeth Butler, are spending a month in Washington, on leave of absence from Lieutenant Butler's post at Fort Lea, Moineau, Iowa. They have recently returned to this country from the Philippines, where Lieutenant Butler has been stationed for some time. At present Lieutenant and Mrs. Butler are with the former's father, Gen. John G. Butler, at his residence on Calvert street, but will later be the guests of Mrs. Butler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison V. Dodge, for a week or two before returning to Fort Lea, Moineau.

Mrs. A. L. Barber has gone to Annapolis in her motor car for a few days. Miss Emma Thursty and Miss Ida Thursty, of New York, who have been visiting her at Belmont, have returned to their home.

Vice President And Mrs. Sherman Hosts.

The Vice President and Mrs. Sherman entertained at dinner last evening the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Baroness Rosen, wife of the Russian Ambassador, the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, the Swedish Minister and Mme. Lagercrantz, the Danish Minister and Countess Molke, Senator Westmore, Senator de Bondy, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Leckman Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Lutz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wardwell, and Mrs. May Williams.

Elaborate Dance Given By Postmaster General

The Postmaster General, Frank H. Hitchcock, gave a beautiful dance at Fausch's last evening, having a most distinguished company, including the President, the Vice President, the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff, the Swedish Minister and Mme. Lagercrantz, the Danish Minister and Countess Molke, Senator Westmore, Senator de Bondy, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Leckman Win